

It does not cure everything! but kidney troubles and many other complaints to which flesh is heir yield gracefully to the life-giving properties constituting Kope and Malt Bitters. People who have become discouraged should resort to this new remedy. 4-11-44.

The Newport Mercury.

Published by J. F. Robinson, Editor and Proprietor.
SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1882.

Delegates Johnson desires entirely the story of his seeking the death of the man Habbitt.

Blaine and Belmont retained one of the Hon and the are, and we have no doubt but that the young man felt very much like that latter individual when Blaine got through with him.

A man in Pecham, Vt., crawled through a hole in the roof of a barn, with his hands, shingles, nails, etc., repaired the breach, and then discovered for the first time that he had left himself no means of descent.

The Lynch-Chalmers case was taken up in the House of Representatives Thursday and is to continue till the rightful occupant is given his seat in the National House of Representatives.

Senator Logan is at Hot Springs. Mrs. Senator Logan is in Washington, and opens his mail and answers his letters. She knows every distinguished person in Illinois, and is one of the best wives that ever blessed a husband.

Here is a country with millions of acres uncultivated, and the farms of New England unproductive and returning to their primeval condition, and yet three or four thousand tons of potatoes are exported weekly from Scotland to the United States.

Even the waste and desert places of the earth do not escape the restless energy of the nineteenth century. De Lesseps has secured the approval of the French cabinet to his scheme for flooding the Desert of Sahara by cutting a canal from the Gulf of Gabon to the low-lying marshes of the desert.

The prospect of cheap postage in the near future is very encouraging. The plan most approved by members of Congress, is two cents for letters weighing not more than one half ounce, and one cent for each additional half ounce. If this Congress passes such a bill it will go a long way towards relieving itself in public favor.

Ex-Secretary Blaine has been before the Congressional Committee and completely demolished the flights of fancy of that noted liar Shipyard. Blaine denies all knowledge or complicity in any of Shipyard's Peruvian schemes, and he makes his statement in such plain terms as apparently to carry conviction to the minds of his hearers. Shipyard is without a shadow of doubt an adventurer whose munitions like lies will hereafter be believed only by the Democratic press and that portion of the so-called Republican party who hate Blaine as a bull does a red rag.

Perry Belmont, whom his father made a member of Congress from the 1st district in New York, undertook to cross-examine Mr. Blaine on the South American cases and got the worst of it. The Tribune: To see this young man, who only by the grace of a large bank account has been made a member of Congress, who has had no public experience, and who, as the examination showed, has not an over-supply of general information, sitting in his chair with his head thrown back, and trying to bully and browbeat a man who has been twenty years in the front of public life, and who is probably the most popular man of either party in America to-day, was a spectacle that was sometimes ludicrous and sometimes unpleasant.

Immigration is a good thing, but too much of a good thing is sometimes embarrassing to say the least. Last Friday 1161 Neapolitan emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, and it is said that there is not fifty dollars in money among the entire lot. They are of the lowest and poorest class, and are entirely helpless. They cannot speak a word of English and the authorities do not know what to do with them. The result will in the end be that they will be turned loose upon the country to beg and steal their living. Such vagabonds should be sent back to the country from which they came, and the authorities of the old world made to understand that this country is not an asylum for their pauper hordes.

The war of the Rebellion has just been fought over again; this time in that National bear garden, the House of Representatives at Washington, and all about a few policemen at the Capital. The Republicans wanted none but ex Union soldiers to be appointed, thus leaving the law as it had been for several years past. The Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Lane, of Maryland, fought to abolish that clause. In the course of his remarks Mr. Lane made the somewhat surprising statement that there were more Democrats than Republicans in the Union armies, and that all the leading Union generals were Democrats. Ex-Speaker Randall also attempted to prove that the Democrats did all the fighting, but he rather gave his side away when he informed the House that "We laid down our arms and ceased fighting at Appomattox."

The nomination of the Rev. Dr. Smyth to the Abbott Professorship at Andover has been again rejected by the Board of Visitors.

Berlinham has a large auction sale at Old Fellows Hall, next Thursday.

Crop Prospects Flattering.

The New York Times has secured returns from every State in the Union in regard to the crop prospects for the coming year, and the result summed up is very encouraging. Winter wheat will give an increased yield in nearly every State except Indiana, Ohio, and New York. The last named only will produce much less than the average. Spring wheat is much more flattering in its promise. In the great grain States, west of the Mississippi the increase is especially marked, in some cases as much as 50 per cent. In some of the old grain States, other grains are replacing wheat—barley, oats, and rye especially. In all these a large increase in acreage is reported and promise a large crop. Insects and weeds are reported in some places, but only in Tennessee is much alarm felt. Corn shows a very large increase in nearly every State where it is cultivated at all. In the North it shares to some extent in the displacement of winter wheat, and in the South it is replacing cotton to some extent. Emigration and the pushing of railroad construction are prominent factors in the increase of the grain fields.

Cotton is expected to give at least an average crop. The planters throughout the South have been much hampered, also, by the difficulty in obtaining laborers. The sugar-cane crop is looking splendidly. Hay and grass crops have been much injured throughout the country, and generally a light yield is expected. The high price of potatoes has led farmers to devote an increased acreage to that vegetable this year. The fruit crops have been the chief sufferers. Frosts have about destroyed peaches and small fruit in Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, and the Hudson Valley. Other fruits will give an average yield. The dairy interests in the North and East are receiving more attention, and, with fruit raising, replacing the cultivation of grain. The great cattle-growing interests of the West are most flourishing, the mild winter on the plains having been favorable.

The following will give the crop prospects in some of the great wheat-growing States:

California—The largest increase is in the acreage devoted to vines and barley, which are thriving. Wheat and oats will be about as last year.

Colorado—The wheat acreage has been increased one-third, with promise of a corresponding yield. Crops in Southern Colorado give way to the cattle interest, which is in line condition.

Dakota—This great grain-growing State promises an increase in the yield of wheat and oats of 25 per cent. Barley is also being planted.

Illinois—Winter wheat has not been damaged as much as was feared and the average yield is promised. A large corn crop is promised. An increased acreage in rye and oats is under cultivation.

Iowa—The wheat yield will be about the average, but this crop is giving way to corn, oats, barley, flax, and rye, which promise large returns. Cattle and hog raising are attracting much attention.

Kansas—The outlook for all grain has never been better. The acreage of winter and spring wheat, corn, and rye has increased from 80 to 100 per cent. Sheep-raising is a growing interest.

Michigan—Wheat, oats, corn, rye, and barley, with about the same acreage, are looking well. The forest fires cleared much land, making farming somewhat easier, and the sufferers were plentifully supplied with seed.

Minnesota—Large crops are expected, with an increased acreage of 15 per cent. in wheat and 5 per cent. each in corn and amber cane.

Missouri—Winter wheat is unusually advanced, with largely increased acreage, and in good condition. Oats, corn, and potatoes were never more promising.

Nebraska—Corn promises the largest increase, estimated by some at 50 per cent. Small grains show an increase and good condition. Hogs and cattle have wintered well.

Ohio—Injury to winter wheat, despite increased acreage, will prevent more than an average crop. Oats and potatoes show some increase. Dairy and fruit interests look well.

Oregon—Fall wheat averages better than 1881. Spring wheat and oats will be about the same. The sheep increase is large. Railroad construction is increasing the general acreage.

Texas—Wheat promises a yield over that of last year. Corn and oats look well, and the acreage has been extended. Cotton is in good condition. Stock raising interests are prosperous.

Our Constitution Approved by Eminent Authority.

Chancellor Kent, one of the most eminent jurists this country ever produced, said of the constitution of this State:

"Naturalized citizens are required to have a freehold estate of the value of \$134; and no person can vote to impose a tax or to expend money in any town or city, unless he shall have paid a tax within the year preceding upon property valued at least at \$134. These provisions, with that relating to the judicial tenure and compensation, render the aspect of the constitution of that State more wise and conservative than any other constitution recently formed or amended. Indeed, that constitution seems to stand pre-eminent in value over any of the existing State constitutions in the guards it introduces against one of the most alarming evils incident to large towns and cities to our democratic establishment."

U. S. revenue schooner S. P. Chase, of New Bedford, will start about the middle of June on her annual cruise. Instead of crossing the ocean, she will cruise along the coast this year, and may proceed as far south as Bermuda.

The New York Tribune in a three-column review of Margery Deane's "European Broom," the first edition of which was exhausted in a few days, points out as its prime virtue that "Mrs. Pittman does not disdain to tell 'the little things' which help to make up a vivid picture of family and social life."

The river and harbor bill contains an item of \$125,000 for the improvement of Providence river and harbor. This appropriation, if the bill becomes a law the Providence Journal says will effectually supplement the \$75,000 appropriated by the city, and accomplish a vast deal towards perfecting our ship channel to the sea.

Professor Baird has engaged the hotel at Woods Hole, Mass., for the coming summer, and has purchased land for two or three house-lots in the vicinity. He intends, it is said, to create there the greatest aquarium and ichthyological museum in the world. This is what Newport lost.

The town of Guaymas, Arizona, has been sacked by the Indians, and thirty-five white persons killed. A mass meeting of Tucson citizens represents to the President that nearly one hundred settlers have been murdered by the Apaches within a few days.

The Old Colony Steamship Company has secured a five years' renewal of its lease of pier 38, North River, New York, with 200 feet of the bulkhead adjoining, for \$45,000 per annum. The present rent is \$35,000.

Ralph Waldo Emerson died at his home in Concord, Mass., at ten minutes before 9 o'clock Thursday evening.

Crop Indications in Rhode Island.

Reported to the N. Y. Times.

Indications are that there will be a large increase in acreage of corn and potatoes in Rhode Island this year. Those crops, in common with all others in this State, were very short last year, and potatoes were higher than they were ever known to be before. Some farmers who failed to put in a good crop were forced to purchase potatoes to carry them through the winter and spring. This has served as an incentive to the farmers to increase the acreage. From dealers in seedlings and fertilizers it is learned that more potato planting has been or will be done this year than at any time during the past decade. In winter rye, oats, and barley there will be a large increase, providing the weather holds good. Already the crops begin to assume a healthy appearance. The grass crop is looking as well as usual. No wheat of any account is raised in this State, and the corn crops have no appreciable effect upon the market. There are some portions of the State where the farmers do not pretend to raise staple crops for the market. In Little Compton and adjoining towns in the south-eastern part of Rhode Island the farmers are so far removed from the railroads and shipping that it is unprofitable for them to forward their crops. The only method of reaching the nearest railroad station is by traversing a rough hill road for more than 12 miles, and the cost of cartage makes such broads into the profit that the farmers are content to devote their time to the egg and poultry business. In other portions of the State complaints are made of the severity of farm laborers. The young men have nearly all come into the city to work, and the farmers cannot obtain the help they need. The demand for laborers on farms cannot be filled, though the farmers make flattering offers. There are no statistics to be obtained of the crops raised in this State, consequently the actual increase or decrease of acreage cannot be obtained. The only sure indications of increase are those obtained from the sales of seed and fertilizers.

Unseasonably Outgrowth of the Gardfield Oseques.

The magnificent floral tributes presented by Queen Victoria and the Emperor of Brazil upon the occasion of President Garfield's funeral were carried to Chicago from Cleveland to be embalmed, the lady who secured the work being allowed in return the privilege of exhibiting them and selling photographs of them. The Gardfield Monument Committee cut short the time of exhibition, compelling the lady to borrow money to complete the work. One of the lenders getting tired of waiting for payment, got out a writ of replevin, and the flowers were stowed away in the dusty rooms of a Police Justice, where they now are. Some eminent legal talent has been secured on either side, and the case comes up next Monday.

The Old Colony Railroad System.

An Exchange says: Train despatching on the Old Colony road, with its 475 miles of main, branch and other feeding lines, which form a network of themselves, is said to be most admirably managed. As an example, when an apparently unimportant accident occurred on the road near Boston fifty-five trains of all classes then running were within a few minutes all brought to a standstill on different parts of the Old Colony system. This careful and systematized operation comes under the supervision of one man at headquarters, who, with his assistants, controls the entire road from one little room filled with telegraphic instruments. At all times the most exact location of a train is known, and despatches as to its regulation are sufficient to insure safety.

The Government Chemist Analyzes two of the Leading Baking Powders, and what he finds them made of. I have examined samples of "Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder" and "Royal Baking Powder," purchased by myself in this city, and I find they contain: "Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder," Cream of Tartar, Bicarbonate of Soda, Flour, Available carbonic acid gas 12.01 per cent., equivalent to 119.2 cubic inches of gas per oz. of Powder.

"Royal Baking Powder," Cream of Tartar, Bicarbonate of Soda, Carbamate of Ammonia, Tartaric Acid, Starch, Available carbonic acid gas 12.40 per cent., equivalent to 119.2 cubic inches of gas per oz. of Powder.

Ammonia gas 0.41 per cent., equivalent to 10.4 cubic inches per oz. of Powder. Note.—The Tartaric Acid was doubtless introduced as free acid, but subsequently combined with ammonia, and exists in the Powder as a Tartrate of Ammonia.

E. G. LOVE, Ph. D.

New York, January 17, 1881.

The above shows conclusively that "Cleveland's Superior" is a strictly pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. It has also been analyzed by Professor Johnson, of Yale College; Dr. Genth, of the University of Pennsylvania; President Motion, of the Stevens Institute; Wm. M. Hadrshaw, F.O.S., Analyst for the Chemical Trade of New York, and other eminent chemists, all of whom pronounce it absolutely pure and healthful. —Hall's Journal of Health for April, 1882.

The Rev. E. D. Winslow Heard From.

A correspondent of the Paper World writes: An order has been received for a heavy shipment of paper by a Boston concern for the Herald newspaper at Buenos Ayres. This is the paper belonging to the Rev. E. D. Winslow, forger, politician, editor and preacher. His business representative is a New York house, an inquiry brings out the fact of his being in excellent standing with the government and business people in his new home. During the threatened embargoes of Buenos Ayres with Chili he used his diplomatic skill so shrewdly as to win commendations from both governments for his abilities. He is well regarded by his new countrymen, who are disposed to pass lightly over his misfortunes among the Yankees. He lives openly with his English wife. Remittances are continued to his American family. He remembered his son on Christmas by the gift of a valuable bicycle, ordered through his New York correspondent.

The inhabitants of the staid old town of Amherst, including the faculty of Amherst College, have been engaged in musing speculation with the usual results. The mines are played out and so is the money invested and there is "Weeping and gnashing of teeth." It is said that the personal property valuation of that town was nearly doubled in one year from the inflated value given to mining certificates. Now these certificates are worthless.

Dear Hoof.

The following reasons are given by New York butchers for the high price of beef:

"Last fall corn was 80 or 90 cents a bushel. Farmers in the West thought it was too dear to feed to their cattle. Therefore they sold their cattle rather than feed them on anything but corn. Of course they sold the corn at a good profit. When corn is over 60 cents a bushel, farmers can't afford to feed it to their cattle. Last fall there was any quantity of small two-year-old cattle in a thin or poor condition that were put upon the market. Then beef sold at 8 to 8 1/2 cents per pound at wholesale. Now the same quality of beef costs 12 or 13 cents per pound. Beef won't be any cheaper until July. There are not many good cattle now in Chicago and other Western markets. In July we shall begin to get Texas and Kentucky cattle. But this won't affect the prices of Western beef, because these cattle are not as good, being fed not on corn but grass. They get but little if any stall feed."

Another butcher said: "The prices of beef are higher than they have been for seven years. This is due to a scarcity of cattle. A good many have been shipped, too, since last fall. The demand is greater than the supply. That is the whole thing in a nutshell. Prices are from 5 to 6 cents higher than last fall. My books show that they are higher than at any time since 1875. An inferior quality of beef sells for more according to its value than beef of the best quality. We don't expect lower prices until July. The higher rates are no doubt due in part to speculation in corn and its advanced prices since last fall."

Ask your physician and he will tell you that Ruch is one of the best, surest and safest remedies for aiding, strengthening and cleansing the system. It is one of the ingredients of Rops and Malt Bitters. 4-11-14.

The President is described as a rapid talker, but who, when all is done, leaves his listener as wise as at the start. "I sat up with him till two o'clock in the morning," said a senator the other day, with just a suggestion of sadness in his tone, "talking about that matter. He learned lots, but I didn't find out a thing."

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, night-sweats, and the early stages of Consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific. By druggists.

D. Henry Barker has returned to his home in this city, having passed the winter months in the genial climate of Florida.

In a suit for \$1,110 brought by Minnie Hawk against Col. Mapleson in the New York Supreme Court, Judge Barrett has granted an attachment.

MAY BASKETS!

A lot of very pretty May Baskets just received.

BABY CARRIAGES!

Just received, a large assortment of Baby Carriages. We can show some 12 or more styles, ranging in price

From \$7 to \$52.

You will make a mistake if you buy a Carriage before looking at our large assortment. Can sell you a splendid Willow Carriage for \$12.

Carpet Sweepers, the latest improved only \$2.50.

Just received, 15 gross Shelf Paper, selling at 5cts per doz. sheets—all colors.

THE ST. NICHOLAS, DAILY NEWS BLOCK.

Miscellaneous.

Big Spoons and Clothing

Miscellaneous.

SEASON OF 1882

Important Notice to Farmers.

An Immense Stock of

GRASS SEEDS.

FOR THE ISLAND TRADE.

Comprising 300 bags Western Kentucky Red Top (warranted 50 lbs. to the bag), 500 lbs. Northern Vermont Mammoth Clover (large), 200 bushels E. I. Bent Grass expressly for lawns, and of extra quality, 200 lbs. Imported White Dutch Clover, 200 bushels Timothy of Illinois and Pennsylvania; also Hungarian and Millet Seeds.

SEED POTATOES.

A car of assorted seed, comprising Houlton Early Rose of Maine, Vermont Early Rose, a fancy Massachusetts Rose (10 to 12 days earlier); St. Patrick's; Canada Chouanago Rose; Burbank's and White Star. Also a good assortment of Rhode Island Rose for table use.

To arrive on consignment a car of Imported Scotch Orange Potatoes, to be jobbed from car.

SEED A good assortment of Garden Seeds in all varieties.

SEED OATS.

Northern New York and Massachusetts Oats expressly for Seed, just received.

BUTTER

Receiving weekly, choice Butter, in packages from 20 to 115 pounds; also Alderney Butter, received Tuesdays and Saturdays, fresh made.

EGGS.

Fresh Island Eggs always in stock, which I offer for sale at the very lowest market prices.

GROCERIES

Receiving weekly, new invoices of choice Family Groceries, Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods, Beans, Cheese, Hominy, Oat Meal, Lard, Ham, Bacon, Tongues, Smoked Beef, &c.

50 kits of No. 1 and No. 2 New Mackerel, invoice of Baldwin and Greening Apple, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, Carrots, &c., of good quality.

SALT.

Salt, by the peck, bushel and sack, all qualities; Rock Salt, for horses and cattle.

FLOUR

Flour of the following brands: Washburne & Crosby's, Pillsbury's Best, Superb; all new process Minnesota wheat; I also have my own brand, Barber's Perfection, which is unequalled in quality.

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW, &c.

Hay, in small and large bales; Straw, in small and large bales, by the bale or ton; Northern and Southern Family Meal, white bolted and yellow; Oats, Bran, Fine Feed, Oil meal, Feed Meal, Hominy, Chop, &c. Beds filled with good, clean Oat Straw.

C. P. BARBER,

4 & 6 Market Sq.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Condition Powders.

These powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream ten per cent. in cattle, and will fatten them, thereby enhancing the quality of milk, cream and butter.

For sale in large packages at 25 cents, by

B. F. DOWNING, JR.,

Druggist and Apothecary,

36 and 38 Broadway.

For Sale.

ANY one in want of Choice Gravel, for Walks, Paths, Roads, etc. Apply to JONATHAN KENNEY, Price Neglect.

Orders left at this office will be promptly attended to.

4-11

NEW

Spring Woollens!

(SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

GOULD & SON.

Are now showing the Best Line

of

Spring Woollens!

Ever Offered in This City.

They are prepared to make the same into garments of the latest styles, and guarantee fit and workmanship.

104 & 106 Thames, cor. Mary Street.

NEW

Spring Woollens!

(SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

GOULD & SON.

Are now showing the Best Line

of

Spring Woollens!

Porn, Garden and Household.**Crossing or Mixing Fowls.**

Many times, for both eggs and flesh, it is a good thing to cross fowls. Two good breeds in this manner often make fine fowls which are solid flesh makers and good egg producers. The Dorkings are fine birds, uniting beauty, delicacy of flesh, compactness of body, smallness of bone and good egg production. Taken altogether, they are excelled by none. The Brown Leghorns are also a fine breed, standing at the head of a long list of competitors, they lack only size to make them first of the barnyard sorts. This deficiency often recommends them to the few who are fond of small, delicate birds. For egg producers they stand unexcelled. They mature and come into profit early, thus making them desirable for those wanting early returns. The crossing of these two breeds makes a nice fowl for both table and eggs. When the colored Dorking is used, both have pencilled necks and salmon breasts in the hen, and black in the cocks—the difference in that point is not great in the offspring. In the plumage, however, the Dorkings are the strongest, and the color and markings resemble that side. They make hardy birds, easily reared, whereas the pure bred of either variety is rather more delicate.

Among other breeds for crossing, may be mentioned the Crevecoeur, a fine French variety, with glossy black plumage, beard and crest. They are also large bodied fowls, and excellent for table and eggs. Many object to their color, as it is accompanied with white skin and, in the imagination of some, dark or blue flesh. This is erroneous. The skin, it is true, is white, and in some instances, blue, but it is thin and tender, which is more than true of the yellow skins. Beneath the skin the flesh is the same, or if there be any difference it is in favor of the light skin, the flesh being finer and sweeter. Blue or slate legs or skins should not be crossed with yellow or white legs. The yellow and blue make a bad mixture. It is better to keep the two colors distinct. Neither is it a good plan to cross clean with feathered shanks. In my opinion the Cochon Bleu is not good crossed on the European. It spoils the good qualities as well as looks of both.—[C. B., in Country Gentleman.]

The Sheep and Lambs.

Fatten and market dry ewes as soon as possible. Some ewes which have lost their lambs, or from which they have been taken, will need to have the milk partially removed from their full udders for a few days. Neglect not to remove filthy tags. It is well also to clip the wool from about the udders, as much disease in the lambs is often caused by filth from the ewe's wool. There is but little in favor of washing wool on the sheep's back, and for old and feeble animals it is a positive injury. The practice is unnecessary, disagreeable and dangerous to the health of both men and sheep, and may well be abolished. Sheep ought to be so kept that the unwashed wool may be clean enough for market. Newly shorn sheep need protection during storms. If this be looked after properly, early shearing is not objectionable. After shearing, the ticks gather on the lambs, and may be destroyed by dipping them in tobacco water, with sulphur added, or some one of the various effective "Sheep Dips."—[Agriculturist.]

Probably any kind of tree that would grow in wet places would be equally as effective as a preventive of malaria as the eucalyptus. As the eucalyptus will not survive our winters, some other trees must be planted. Willows, black and white ashes, butternuts and birches will all thrive in moist ground, and the bark of some of these is bitter and tonic. As a rule, wooded marshes are free from malaria, and yet, not always so; but the planting of low grounds has certainly been found to render them less unhealthy, if not to make them healthy.

A GREAT BLESSING TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

"Swayne's Teething Cure" for Infants. This new theory and infallible remedy has saved the lives of thousands of children. When the child is in pain, or restless with its teeth shooting in its gums, simply rub the gums for two or three minutes with the "Cure." What little it may swallow will relieve colic, pain and flatulence, prevent fever, and avoid that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next attack more severe, and sometimes causes death. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give you positive and immediate relief and health to your infants. A very able medical writer, who writes in a large and laudable manner, says: "rubbing the gums with a soothing lotion, is the only true method for child in teething, poisonous drugs should never be introduced into their delicate stomachs." "Swayne's Teething Cure" is prepared only by J. J. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, and sold by all leading Apothecaries at 25 cents a bottle. 1-7-82

Agricultural Notes and Hints.

See that neither the solid or liquid portions of manure are allowed to go to waste.

Mr. Arthur Bryant places the profitable bearing life of an apple tree at twenty years.

A silo and a cow's stomach has some resemblance to each other—so it has been lately shown.

Dry fish guano contains more than fifteen times as much nitrogen as is found in stable manure.

In highly bred and liberally fed animals the teeth are produced earlier than in those living under the reverse conditions.

It has been estimated by an entomologist that 2000 chinch bugs on a farm, in spring, will, in a favorable season, if undisturbed by quail or other enemies, increase in one year to 2,000,000,000.

Well-seasoned posts, when thoroughly dried and then charred and dipped in hot tar, will remain rot and insect proof for many years in almost any kind of soil.

A. D. Capen, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, says cabbage plants may be hoed every day during the season with advantage to the crop.

Shallow cultivation is the safest rule for corn. The plow should not be used after planting. The roots of corn plants meet in the rows after the plants are one foot in height, and the roots should not be disturbed.

In all cases a cow should be milked regular and stripped clean. No doubt this has much to do in forming good milking tribes of cattle, by encouraging a full development of the milk glands.

Castor oil is largely used for oiling axles, the bearings of grindstones, uowers, etc. A small proportion of kerosene added to the castor oil and thoroughly shaken up with it, renders it less liable to gum.

A small quantity of ashes given to pigs while fattening is found very beneficial, as their food is generally rich in phosphoric acid and deficient lime, which ashes supply; and in this way the phosphoric acid is made available as food.

The premature growth of colts by high feeding and severe training has the tendency to degenerate the breed, by entailing the overworked debility on their issue, which may become hereditary, and be transmitted to future generations.

At a recent meeting of the Dairy Association at Rutland, Vt., a chemist claimed that the salt found in ocean or salt spring water has a greater power of killing the germs that create rancidity in butter than has pure salt, hence he recommended it for the preservation of butter.

Stewed carrots are a far more nourishing and economical human food than is generally known, and they should not be mainly left for animals. Scrape the roots, chop into small pieces, and stew in water until very tender. They may be seasoned with flour-and-butter sauce—all the better with cream added—and in various other ways.

For disinfectants about poultry houses and sheds, smoke from a wood fire is one of the best; also sulphur. In using the latter, close every opening and clink where air can escape, place a pound or two of brimstone, in small pieces, into an iron pan and let it gently burn, leaving the house shut up for the day if possible.

Garden and Lawn Notes.

It is easy enough to get rid of a patch of myrtle and get grass in its place. Proceed as follows: Cut off the myrtle; cut out the soil two inches deep with a spade and lay sods on the place. The myrtle will never appear again.

The dead bark from the trunks and larger limbs of trees is best removed during a thaw. A wash of whale-oil or soap, applied with a brush gives a smooth, healthy appearance.

Onions are the first vegetables that get in the ground. The land should be very rich. They can be grown in the same place every year, as they are very nearly equally proportioned in the constituent elements derived from the soil.

James Vick says: "I find when I sow celery seed in the hot-bed I can have far better plants by transplanting twice before the final setting. The roots are more numerous, the plants stocky, and they lift with a ball of earth. I am very careful to have a bed of rich, mellow soil."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be wise in time. All harmful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alternative. It is the most potent, most purifier, and a fountain of health and strength.

Food Notes.

Melons, or Indian corn, is one of the most nutritious of the grains, and contains more of the fatty elements than the others.

The substitution of from four to six drachms of glycerine for the amount of sugar usually added to cream, milk or water, is recommended in preparing food for infants.

The better qualities of flaxseed contain about thirty per cent. of oil, and if well masticated may be eaten freely by those whose system requires more fat—such people as are recommended to use cod-liver oil.

Beans contain all the elements of true aliment excepting fat. To obtain this, it is not necessary to bake beans with pork. A fat piece of corned beef is an excellent substitute and is extensively used by those who entertain a prejudice to pork.

During the first two months of an infant's life, it should not be fed often—than once in two hours. After this, the interval between meals may be lengthened with advantage, and at the end of six months farinaceous or starchy food may be allowed in small quantities.

A writer in the "Laws of Life," speaking of pork parasites, tries to make the swine-eaters flinch by stating that an ounce of flesh may contain a quarter of a million of the infinitesimal larvae of the trichina, and that a porker eaten may with a few months' ill himself with 50,000,000 vermicularis.

One who has made the calculations finds that as a flesh-producing food eggs are equal to meat; that they surpass it in ability as a heat and force-producing agent; and that a pound of corn will be more than twice as valuable if transformed into eggs by means of the hen, as when put into the form of meat by feeding to pigs.

Use for Peanuts.

PEANUT PATTIES.—Line two dozen patty pans with puff paste or flaky pastry. To one pound of roasted peanuts, pounded fine in a mortar, add 10 well-beaten eggs, one-pound of sugar and half a pound of butter; put this mixture into the pans, and bake until the pastry is done in a moderate oven. Dust the patties with powdered sugar and use them hot or cold.

PEANUT CAKES.—Pound one pint of roasted peanuts to a paste in a mortar; mix in one pint of light-brown sugar and the whites of five eggs beaten to a stiff froth; put the mixture into small, buttered pans, and bake the cakes light brown in a moderate oven.

PEANUTS FOR DISSERT.—Shell roasted nuts, remove the skins, heat them until they are crisp in a hot oven, sprinkle them with salt, and serve them hot with the dessert. Sherry or madeira wine is usually taken with them.

SAN DOMINGO GROUND-NUT CAKES. Put half a cup of cold water in a sugar boiler; add two pounds of light-brown sugar; set it over the fire and boil it until a little of it dropped in cold water becomes brittle. Meantime, shell roasted peanuts sufficient to make two quarts; when the sugar reaches the point above indicated, at once remove it from the fire, stir in the nuts, and drop by the tablespoonful on an oiled or wet marble slab, slightly flattening each cake with the spoon. Cool and use.

PEANUT CANDY.—The thick peanut candy sold by the confectioners is made by removing the shells and skins from roasted nuts, putting them in an inch thick in a buttered tin pan, and pouring over them sufficient sugar boiled to a caramel point to hold the nuts together, but not to cover them; directly after sugar has reached the degree of boiling indicated in the preceding receipt, it begins to burn; at this moment the sugar-boiler must be taken from the fire, set at once into a pan of cold water to check the boiling, and the caramel, as the boiled sugar is now called, is poured over the nuts; white sugar is to be used in making this candy.

PEANUT COFFEE.—The nuts must be shelled, the brown skins removed, and the kernels roasted the second time very dark brown; then, by crushing or coarsely grinding them, they can be boiled with water, affording a pleasant beverage when used with hot milk and sugar. The quantity of nuts required to make coffee of the desired strength must be decided by individual taste, but a first experiment might be made with a cupful of nuts to a quart of water.

Keeping the Raisins Up.

If you wish to avoid having all the raisins you put in a pudding sink to the bottom, follow this rule: Cook the raisins in a little water on the top of the stove; then, when the pudding is half done, stir the raisins in. They will be evenly distributed through it, and there will be plenty of time for the crust to form on the top of the pudding.

The Nations' Characteristics. Shrewdness and incredulity are the predominant characteristics of the American people. They will take no stock in an article unless it is mysterious. When Dr. Swayne launched his Ointment for the Piles, which so intensely attracted, on a sea of human suffering, the physicians laughed, but the people tried it all the same, and manifested their appreciation in a National endorsement. Now the allopaths and homopaths are laughing the other way. This world is full of reverses.

Literary Notes.

In the May *Wide World* Prof. Payne of Harvard College gives the young folks a delicious melting to music of "Queen Kingsley's poem 'The Good, Sweet Maid, and I' Who Will be Clever."

In the *Century Magazine* for May, Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, tells of his amusing experiences in "Lecturing to Two Hemispheres."

The poet Whittier contributes to the May *Wide World* a tender and exquisite poem commemorative of the children's love for Longfellow, and of Longfellow's death.

Mr. Charles L. Bruce's article on "Walt Whitman's Children," in the May *St. Nicholas*, tells the story of the street waifs of the metropolis from the time they first find refuge in the New York Lodging-houses till they are provided with homes among the farmers of the Western States, where, in many cases, they are growing up to become thriving farmers themselves, ready to provide homes for the next generation of newboys.

Every family that desires to provide for its young people wholesome and instructive reading matter should send for specimen copies of the *Youth's Companion*. On ten columns give more than 200 stories yearly, by the most noted authors, besides 1000 articles on topics of interest, anecdotes, sketches of travel, poems, puzzles, incidents, luminous and pathetic.

Frank R. Stockton contributes in the May *Century* an odd bit of fun in a short story named "The Transferred Ghost."

PUBLIC LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND.

Passed at the January Session, 1882.

CHAPTER 271.

An Act in addition to Chapter 104 of the Public Statutes, "Of Water Mills."

[Passed March 15, 1882.]

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint an officer, who shall be a competent civil engineer, who shall be designated "Commissioner of Dams and Reservoirs," who shall receive for his services an annual salary of one thousand dollars, and shall hold the office for three years. In the event of his death, resignation, absence from the State, or of his inability from any cause to discharge the duties of the office, the Governor shall appoint a Commissioner to act in his place until the expiration of the term of office of the disqualified or disabled Commissioner.

SEC. 2. The Commissioner of Dams and Reservoirs shall make a thorough inspection of every dam and reservoir in the State as often as may be necessary to keep himself informed of the condition thereof; and shall make and keep a record of the result of such inspection, with whatever knowledge he shall obtain in reference to each dam, as reservoir, and all other works connected with the same, in his said office in the month of January to the Governor.

SEC. 3. Every person owning, maintaining or having control of any dam or reservoir shall, upon written request, therefor, furnish to the Commissioner of Dams and Reservoirs as full, true and particular description of such dam or reservoir as may be practicable; and shall, as soon as may be after such request, cause to be made all such necessary surveys, plans and estimates thereof as may be required by the Commissioner.

SEC. 4. No dam or reservoir shall be constructed or substantially altered without plans and specifications of the proposed work shall have been filed with the Commissioner. SEC. 5. The Commissioner, on application made to him in writing, by any person owning or representing property liable to injury or destruction by the breaking of any dam or reservoir, or on such application made by any Mayor or Board of Aldermen of any city or town, or Council of any town, on account of danger of loss of life, or of injury to any highway or bridge thereon, from the breaking of any dam or reservoir, or without such complaint, whenever he shall have cause to apprehend that any dam or reservoir is unsafe, shall forthwith view and thoroughly examine such dam or reservoir. And if in the judgment of the Commissioner such dam or reservoir be not sufficiently strong to resist the pressure of water upon it, or if from any other cause the Commissioner shall determine such dam or reservoir to be unsafe, or if in his judgment there is reasonable cause to believe that danger to life or property may be apprehended from such unsafe dam or reservoir, the Commissioner shall determine whether the water in such dam or reservoir shall be drawn off in whole or in part, and what alterations, additions and repairs are necessary to be made to such dam or reservoir to make the same safe, and shall forthwith in writing under his hand notify the owner thereof, and secure the safety of such dam or reservoir to cause such alterations, additions and repairs in said dam or reservoir to be made within a time to be limited in such notice, and may order the water in said reservoir to be drawn off in whole or in part, as said Commissioner may determine.

SEC. 6. If the owner or person having the control of any dam or reservoir, who shall be required to draw off the water or a portion of the water in any reservoir, or to make alterations in any reservoir, or repairs thereon, or additions thereto, in the manner prescribed in the preceding section, shall not forthwith proceed to comply with such requirement, or shall not prosecute the work when commenced with reasonable expedition, the Commissioner of Dams and Reservoirs shall make a complaint in which he shall set forth the condition of the said dam or reservoir, and the steps he has taken to cause the water to be drawn off therefrom and for the alteration or repair thereof, or to have additions made thereto to secure the safety of such dam or reservoir, and the default of the owner or person having control thereof in drawing off the water, repairing, altering or in making additions to such dam or reservoir, and that the safety of life and property is endangered by such default, and shall subscribe the same, and deliver such complaint to the Attorney General or to the Assistant Attorney General, who shall present the same to the Supreme Court, with a petition in the nature of an information or ex officio, praying that the person owning or controlling such dam or reservoir may be required and ordered forthwith to comply with the requirements of the Commissioner of Dams and Reservoirs thereto made in the premises, or with such other orders as may be made by the court, to secure all persons having reasonable cause to apprehend injury to life or property from the unsafe condition of such dam or reservoir. Upon the filing of such petition, a citation shall issue to the person controlling or owning such dam or reservoir, commanding him to appear at a time and place therein named, to show cause, if any exists, why the relief prayed for shall not be granted, and the court shall summarily proceed to hear the said cause, and upon hearing the parties, or by process ex parte, if the respondent fail to appear, the court may make such order and decree in the premises as will effectually secure the persons interested from danger or loss from the breaking of the dam or reservoir complained of, and the court may enforce such orders and decrees by injunction, process for contempt, by sequestration or by such other process as may be applicable in such cases.

SEC. 7. The Commissioner to be appointed under the first section of this act may employ a consulting engineer in any specific case in which the exigencies of the case may require it. The compensation of such consulting engineer shall be allowed by the Governor, and be paid upon the order of the State Auditor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

CHAPTER 282.

An Act in amendment of Chapter 207 of the Public Statutes, "Of the Service of Writs."

[Passed April 6, 1882.]

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of Chapter 207 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "SEC. 2. Every original writ issued from the Supreme Court or any Court of Common Pleas, except a special Court of Common Pleas, shall be returnable in the term of such Court which shall commence next after twenty days or not otherwise appointed by the court, and shall be served twenty days before the return day thereof, except in those cases in which

special provisions shall be made to the contrary; and every original writ issuing from a Justice Court shall be served not less than six nor more than fourteen days before the return day thereof."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

I certify the foregoing to be true copies.

WITNESSES:

JOSHUA M. ADDEMAN,

Secretary of State.

Miscellaneous.

4-11-44
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